

## National Republican.

A. M. CLAPP, EDITOR.  
 THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN  
 Published daily (except Sundays)  
 at the National Printing and Publishing Company,  
 111 Broadway, New York.  
 DAILY.  
 One copy one cent.  
 One copy one cent.  
 One copy one cent.

Mr. D. Davidson is the Agent for the receipt of Advertisements and Subscriptions for this Paper, also for the Collection of Accounts.

Largest legitimate morning circulation in the District.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 31, 1879.

Let Congress go to work instantly and increase the clerical force of the Pension Bureau.

GRANT has one more friend restored to public usefulness and will be elected—Z. CHANDLER.

The Tilden movement is booming, and coopers are at work making barrels, while the mule market is looking up. Let'er boom!

The Baltimore Gazette appears to have leisure to devote to our relations with the GRANT movement. Now won't it furnish its threatened list of Republican plunderers and defectors?

The lumbermen of Michigan are experts in the boom business. As a consequence the GRANT movement is booming out there with unexampled resonance.

The reception to Senator-elect CARPENTER last night established a precedent worthy of notice by the constituents of Messrs. CHANDLER and LOGAN. These occurrences add spirit to the political situation, and do not detract from the booming of a certain movement of unwelcome sound to Democratic ears.

SPEAKER PROCTOR, SAYLER seems to know how to apply the mule as effectively as SAM RANDALL himself. With the aid of Mr. HEWITT he strangled the "morning chair" yesterday, and Messrs. BRAGG, CHAMBERS, HOOKER, and other warring Democrats were stricken with parliamentary apoplexy.

The New York Tribune thinks that the uniform course of sending nobody but whipped rebels to Congress from the South will give the Democrats the liveliest kind of a circus when these graybacks get into power. The only difficulty about this predicament is that the rebels referred to are not of the "whipped" kind. If they were, no reasonable man would seriously object to their getting "into power."

An increase of the working force of the Pension Bureau is imperatively demanded to secure a prompt and efficient execution of the arrears of pension act. The law increases the number of pensioners and thereby increases the amount of clerical labor to be performed in the preparations of pension papers, &c. A neglect to provide for this obvious demand would be nothing less than criminal.

The compliment to Senator-elect CARPENTER last night lost none of its vigor by the fact that a large number of the leading and more public-spirited citizens of the District of Columbia participated in the welcome extended to him. The affair was not exclusively a demonstration by the citizens of Wisconsin, but was more in the nature of a recognition of the merit of a man whose constituency is, like his reputation, of a national comprehensiveness.

The New York Sun has discovered that Senator GORDON has been guilty of as much sharp practice in the way of office-getting as any carpet-bagger ever was. The Sun is not always good authority on such subjects, but seems to have blundered upon the truth in this instance. If the Georgia Democrats were not so channish, something more definite and detailed than this general charge might be made public against GORDON. As it is he is protected from exposure by the friendly cover of partisan interest.

DEMOCRATIC economy, so called, has been illustrated lately in many ways, but in none so clearly as the parsimonious appropriations for the execution of the pension laws. Everybody knows that the Pension Bureau is behindhand with its work, and now that the CUMMINS pension act is about to go into effect every body knows also that an increase of the number of clerks in that Bureau is emphatically demanded by the requirements of the public service. Will any Democrat come to the relief of the pensioners now with a proposition to increase the strength of its clerical force?

It was recorded a few days ago that JEFF DAVIS had voluntarily retired from public life again. But here he comes, jostling his nose into public affairs as usual, just when his more discreet partisan allies were contemplating themselves that he had subsided for good and all. The Vicksburg Herald says:

Ex-President JEFFERSON DAVIS has written a letter to the Jackson Clarion to prove that a State Legislature has a right to instruct the State's Congressmen.

Can it be possible that the "ex-President" has a personal interest in the subject-matter of this letter? Senator BRUCE's term expires in 1881.

THE SYRACUSE COURIER (Democrat) exclaims in the agony of dire apprehension that Mr. POTTER and General BRAGG "correctly represent the Northern Democracy," and adds that "Southern claims should be buried so deep that they will be past all resurrection." The Courier is mistaken. These gentlemen simply represent the comparatively insignificant element of the Northern Democracy which is unmuzzled and which does not wear the collar of the Southern Bourbons. It might have said, however, and truthfully, that Mr. POTTER does represent the cowardly injustice of the entire Democracy in his jug-handled management of the investigation now being conducted by the committee which bears his name. In so far as he has succeeded in protecting TILDEN from merited exposure as

the most infamous political criminal of the age, he is truly a representative Democrat, with all that the term implies.

THE Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle defies the Northern Democrats to "get along by themselves," and twits them of resorting to "BRAGG and Blunder." The Chronicle does not understand the situation, nor does it appreciate the true character of the man against whom its innuendo is so plainly directed. General BRAGG is not a blunderer, and he is, so to speak, a better dog than "hold fast." During the war he left "the front" to become a candidate for Congress on the Union or War Democrat platform. He is not the man to repudiate his past record, and he will do nothing now to satisfy himself or his achievements in that contest, nor those he made in bloodier campaigns with the Army of the Potomac.

THE MUZZLE IN THE HOUSE.

There never was a greater congregation of cowards than the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. They have been trembling in their boots ever since General BRAGG threw his hat shot among them over a week ago, and so great is their terror that they have applied the gag and strangled free speech. A few members like MILLS, of Texas, and HOOKER and CHAMBERS, of Mississippi, have shown a disposition to reply to BRAGG, but the other Democrats, and especially the dough-faces of the North, of whom SAM RANDALL is the prophet, priest, and king, are terror-stricken at the idea. They know that BRAGG told the truth, and that any attempt to refute his statements can have no effect other than to make their disgrace deeper in the eyes of the loyal people of the North. They see no way to obliterate the brand that BRAGG put upon them, and hence want to remain silent. They dare not meet the issue. Hence they resort to all manner of schemes to keep Messrs. MILLS and others dumb. Since BRAGG's speech RANDALL, who knows better than anyone else how to do so, has made all manner of decisions and twisted the rules in all manner of shapes to prevent a morning hour. They are putting off the fearful thing from day to day. At each day's adjournment they breathe a little freely when they realize that the fearful thing has not come yet; but in a moment the thought of what may be on the morrow again disturbs their peace of mind. It haunts them in their fitful slumbers, and their ingenuity is taxed to devise ways and means by which they may further postpone the evil day. On Wednesday they again succeeded in postponing it by going into committee on the Post-office appropriation bill. After the committee had completed the bill, and it was reported to the House, the yeas and nays were called on every amendment to consume time, because if the bill had been disposed of at an early hour the claim bill might still have come up. It was further with a view of postponing "the fearful thing" that the Post-office bill was not then completed. It would have come up yesterday as unfinished business, but two or three more roll-calls and a disreputable parliamentary trick consumed the time down to two o'clock, when by special assignment the District of Columbia Committee was entitled to the floor. To-day will be private bill day and it can't come up. And thus the cowardly Democracy has gained a few days of peace of mind, but by Saturday's session they will be terror-stricken again.

LOUISIANA UNDER "HOME RULE."

The gravity of the condition of affairs in Louisiana increases. Governor KELLLOGG's administration successfully met the obligations of that Commonwealth and brought her credit up. The NICHOLS administration, that promised marvels, has just defaulted in the payment of her annual interest. Its method of assessment is so imperfect and inequitable, the stipends to its public servants are so unreasonably lavish, and its financial and administrative capacity is so meagre that we are not surprised that the NICHOLS government should have made so stupendous a failure.

Governor NICHOLS has doubtless done what he could to avert it, but he is encumbered with a swarm of "ward club" officials who cling to him like leeches. The State credit is nullified by the "machine." It is said that he is heartily sick of these official roaches, but cannot get rid of them. The Louisiana Legislature, whereof the Democracy has the control by an excessive and dishonest majority, seems to have felt no solicitude concerning the State credit, and now, after sitting nearly a month, has projected no plan to retrieve it. But on the 23d instant even Governor NICHOLS approved an act providing for a "convention" to frame a new constitution of the State of "Louisiana." When it is borne in mind that the present charter restricts the State debt to \$15,000,000 and forbids an annual expenditure beyond the annual income, there is abundant reason for the disquiet which prevails at New York and among holders elsewhere of Louisiana bonds. That the two common Southern Democratic proclivities to repudiate is about to assert itself in this State appears certain. The election of delegates is to be held on the 18th of March next, and the convention on the 21st of April. Poor as the default in annual interest confesses the State to be, \$40,000 are nevertheless "appropriated" to pay the "expenses of the convention." That the Democracy proposes to wangle with the credit of Louisiana is so keenly felt there that Conservatives and Nationalists who have left the Democracy within a twelve-month seek an alliance with the Republicans to defend the honor of the Commonwealth, maintain its peace, and, in fact, coalesce permanently in behalf of the public interests.

But the implication involved in the default in bond-interest, that the State is poor, is a slander. Louisiana is not poor, and an honest and efficient administration would soon demonstrate it. The conservative elements, who own bank stock and acres, are in commerce, steer enterprise, and, in fact, are, as a rule, the more responsible elements, well know that Louisiana cannot prosper unless she guards her honor with equal reference to her public peace and her public credit. These elements have indicated their desire to act with certain well-known Republicans of Louisiana, and especially upon the reinstatement of Marshal PERRY, in whose behalf the banking, shipping, mercantile, and Conservative National Republican, and even some Demo-

cratic interests, have emphatically pronounced. The Marshal is a native of New Orleans and especially fitted for the post. As the condition in question is believed to depend largely upon the assurance conveyed to these several classes through his reinstatement by the Administration, the fact that only six weeks hence will occur the election of delegates to the Louisiana convention denotes the importance of promptitude in making this assurance, which we believe would inspire a new and grateful sense in Louisiana toward the Administration.

THE HANGING OF MRS. SURRATT.

It certainly is not pleasant for us to write on such a topic, but every little while some Hotspur Southerner or Dough-faced Northerner repeats the morbid tale and causes to be published in some form or other an article on the death of Mrs. SURRATT, implying and even directly accusing the Government of hanging an innocent woman. One of these sensational articles recently appeared, and therein said to have been copied from a "New York paper," but what New York paper it did not state. Was it ashamed of the source from which it drew its sensational article headed with large type, "Was it Murder?" &c. Cunningly wrought in with this was much about Mr. STANTON; that he, through remorse for killing an innocent woman, was driven to commit suicide, &c.

Providing this sensational story were true, even in its minutest detail, what need is there at this time of harping upon it and endeavoring to prove the Government guilty of murder? Have not many innocent people been killed in times of great excitement? Has it not often been absolutely necessary for the Government to exercise its prerogative of taking life, and in the excitement and pressing necessities of the hour has it not as often happened that the innocent, from their intimate association with the really guilty, have been caused to suffer even with them the most severe punishment of the law? That such articles have happened all know who are at all familiar with the history of mankind or of the world. It may be asked, when times of peace come, if such things are to be indulged in. No wise man would maintain that such should be the case, neither will they admit that it is well in times of peace to judge a government, or even an individual, on a peace basis for what was incidentally done in time of war. This, however, is far enough at present to carry this side of the question.

We are all familiar with the sad story of the death of LINCOLN, and how his murderers hung about his tracks; and that the place of rendezvous was at Mrs. SURRATT's house; and that all the evidence pointed to prove that this person—a woman—was intimately acquainted with their villainy; and that in her house, and well known to her, were gathered most of the friends who took upon themselves the execution of the diabolical plan that so startled the whole nation on that April morning, 1865.

It is said, for what purpose, I can easily now be seen, that it was not at first the intention to kill Mr. LINCOLN, but simply to abduct him; and that the killing was something sudden; and that it lay almost, if not wholly, with Booth and that, though the others, Mrs. SURRATT included, may have been acquainted with the plot to abduct, they and she had no knowledge of the individual intention of Booth to kill.

The very attempted escape of Booth, it would seem, was enough to conclusively controvert this. It was not an accident that his path of escape was all laid out before. This whole plan of escape from Washington, after the killing at the theatre, shows conclusively that his route was prearranged, and that it must have been planned some time previous, and that others were in the secret and performed their part of successfully carrying it out. But for Booth's unforeseen accident he would have probably have escaped, and would, living, probably be now sent by the Hotspurs of the South to Congress. It was natural that Mr. STANTON, as Secretary of War, should have ordered the arrest of this nest of traitors, and quite proper that the arrest should have included Mrs. SURRATT, at whose house the unholy scheme was day by day advocated and arranged, even to minute details.

A poor, insignificant person named WIECHMANN seems now to be the scapegoat for these vile traitors of the Government officials who were earnest in endeavoring to arrest and bring to just punishment the plotters against the Government and its worthy President.

The principal figure in this last article, said to be from a "New York paper," is "my informant," who he was. He seems to have been a pretty big individual, at least sufficiently large "when his dander" was up, to successfully neutralize Mr. BOWEN in his so-called attempts to be advanced to the Treasury. No names of authority is mentioned. The whole thing is plainly a most infamous contrivance to create a false idea of the Government which was then and is now in the hands of the Republican party. The vile statement ends in a most vile manner, and it is natural that it should. It calls attention, whether truthfully or not, to some violent or unnatural death, or degradation of those who took part in the trial. If there is anything contemptible in human nature it is this style of argument; and it will become such men as could hang JOHN BROWN, be guilty of the Fort Pillow massacre and of all the horrors of the Southern prisons, and of the sending of poisonous clothing to Northern cities, and the unnecessary killing of such a man as was the "martyr President." This style of argument well becomes bull-dozers, wholesale murderers, and the like, and those who support and defend such fend-like acts. It is such logic as only such men can fully appreciate.

THE ARREARS OF PENSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30, 1879.

Sir: For your information I have the honor to state—

First—That as soon as practicable after the arrears bill lately passed by Congress shall have been approved by the President, I will issue and publish instructions for the guidance of all persons who are entitled to arrears under its provisions.

Second—To claim for arrears under the provisions of the bill due to a pensioner already upon the rolls will be adjusted, until Congress

shall have appropriated the money for the payment of such claim.

Third—Meantime inquiries made by interested parties in individual cases will be filed, but no answer made until they are taken up for adjustment.

The above rules will be observed in handling the claims for arrears under the bill in question, in order to prevent the work of the office from becoming blocked by unnecessary correspondence. Very respectfully,

J. A. BENTLEY,  
 Commissioner of Pensions.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how shy and gentlemanly he was, and how he would devote the duty on another. This rarely happened in the morning, but at evening, my dear friend, the other members of the faculty, so many as were invited by the spirit, were invited to leave. Mr. Cushing alone of those not so defined took his leave of the class, and he was the only one who marked distinction from the general shyness of the graduates of other than the clerical profession.

Another Revelation of Caleb Cushing.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: The published notices of Mr. Cushing have led me to believe that he was in the city of New York during the years 1860-1862. The writer, being a member of the class which graduated in the latter year, is reminded of some characteristics not hitherto adverted to. He was particularly kind of our class, and he was the organ of communication between us and the government in lesser matters not referred to the president. He would be repetitions and superfluous to tell how